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FORGERIES ARE MANY

Picquart Points Out Falsifications in the Dossier.

HIS EVIDENCE SENSATIONAL

Witness States That a Document Belonging to the Secret Dossier Was Stolen from His Desk. His Evidence Favorable to Dreyfus Cause.

(By Telegraph.)

RENNES, Aug. 18.—When the second trial by court-martial of Captain Alfred Dreyfus, charged with treason, was resumed in the Lycee at 7:25 this morning, Col. Picquart, former chief of the intelligence department of the war office, was called to the witness stand. His deposition was interrupted by the adjournment yesterday.

The Colonel gave his testimony in the same strong, fearless tone of voice that characterized his manner yesterday.

Colonel Picquart discussed the secret dossier as being the main spring of the condemnation of Dreyfus. He took up the documents successively, referring to the writers and addresses of the letters as "A" and "B." Among those present in court were Generals Zurlinden and Billot, former ministers of war, Maître Monard, who argued the case in behalf of the Dreyfus family for the revision of the prisoner's sentence before the Court of Cassation, was present this morning to assist M. Demange, agent of counsel for the defense.

THE TESTIMONY.

Following is the evidence in detail: Before resuming his position, Colonel Picquart said:

"I think it necessary to say a few words with reference to the veritable speech for the prosecution delivered by General Roget when referring to the Quenell case."

The president of the court, Col. Jouaust here interposed, saying: "Is it a personal matter?"

"I shall be very brief, Colonel," replied Picquart. "I am, moreover, ready to reply to the questions the court may ask on the subject."

He explained first that he had little or no connection with the Quenell case, referred to by General Roget, being out of Paris at the time.

At this point General Roget rose and said:

"I wish to be allowed to reply."

"You shall," said Col. Jouaust.

PICQUART CONTINUES.

Colonel Picquart, continuing said: "I protest absolutely against the allegation that I consented to the communication of secret documents to the members of the Dreyfus court-martial without the prisoner's knowledge. I have never ordered such communication and if it was done it was not with my cognizance."

Then the colonel discussed the phrase occurring in the dossier: "I am going to the manoeuvres." He said there was no question of probationers going to the manoeuvres in September. This, he pointed out, would have entailed the period of probation in an entirely unusual manner.

After dealing with the testimony of the experts at the court-martial of 1894, Picquart examined the secret dossier, a close analysis of which, he asserted, was particularly necessary, "owing to the weight the document had with the members of the court-martial in 1894."

HIS DIVISION OF THE DOSSIER.

"This dossier," continued the witness, "may be divided into two parts. The first contains three documents:

"One—A document known as the D'Avignon document, the terms of which are about as follows: 'Doubt the proofs; service letters; situation dangerous for me with French officer; no information from an officer of the line; ministry already somewhere else.'"

"Two—The document containing the words 'C'est la canaille de Dreyfus.'"

"Three—A document which is nothing but the report of a journey to Switzerland made in behalf of a foreign power."

"The second part of the dossier," continued Picquart, "consisted partly of a supplementary review of the first. It contained the gist of seven or eight documents, one of which 'C'est la canaille de Dreyfus' will serve for the purpose of comparison."

"It also contained the correspondence of Attaches 'A' and 'B.'"

"These initials, it should be borne in mind, represent Colonel Schwarzkoppen, formerly German military attaché at Paris, and Major Panizzardi, the former military attaché of Italy at the French capital."

ASKS TO SEE THE DOSSIER.

At this juncture the colonel said it would facilitate his explanations if he were permitted to see the secret dossier, adding:

"I have already had it in my hands, but I fear my memory may fail me on some points."

"What you ask," replied the president of the court-martial, "is impossible. The ministers' orders are absolute. The secret dossier can only be examined under certain conditions."

"I regret," answered Picquart, "but I will try to refresh my memory."

The witness explained why Major Du Paty de Clam's translation of the D'Avignon document, which was classified as idiotic, was open to doubt and why the document, if it had any meaning whatever, was as applicable to Esterhazy as to Dreyfus.

OF NO IMPORTANCE.

Regarding the correspondence of the military attaches, the witness demonstrated the insignificance of the correspondence as convincing and as clearly indicating an officer of the second bureau. Picquart maintained that the terms of the correspondence indicated that the writer intended to ask a friend and not a spy for the information desired. Many headquarters officers, he pointed out, were on cordial and pointedly legitimate terms with the foreign military attaches.

Colonel Picquart then took up the "C'est la canaille de Dreyfus" document. He called the attention of the court to the fact that it was addressed by

Schwarzkoppen to Panizzardi and not vice versa as long believed.

DU PATY DE CLAM.

After giving his reasons for believing Dreyfus was not the person referred to in that document, Picquart showed how Du Paty de Clam endeavored to ascribe the authorship of the document which, in reality did not exist, between the various documents in the indictment against Dreyfus.

The document referred to the French agent's journey to Switzerland, of which Schwarzkoppen is said to have been informed was only slightly commented upon by the witness as he did not attach importance to it.

The minute detail with which the colonel dealt with the evidence, clearness of his language and his deductions had great effect upon the audience and elicited general admiration.

HE WAXES IRONICAL.

The former chief of the intelligence department concluded his examination of the first portion of the secret dossier by saying:

"May I be allowed to express deep regret at the absence of Major Du Paty de Clam. It seems to me indispensable that this officer, who wrote the commentaries on the secret dossier, should be summoned to give evidence here. He would give us his reminiscences and I would help him."

(Laughter.)

Colonel Picquart added, "since I am dealing with this question of the commentaries of Major Du Paty de Clam, permit me to point out to you, gentlemen, that this document was not the property of any particular minister. It was classified as belonging to the intelligence department and, as you see, it formed part of a well-defined dossier—a dossier which was shut up in one of the drawers of my desk and which was abstracted from it. This commentary, therefore, is in a secret dossier document which was improperly removed from my department."

(Sensation.)

MANY FORGERIES.

Continuing, the witness said: "Mention was made yesterday of the disappearance of documents. That is the case in point."

Turning to the second portion of the dossier, Picquart described a number of documents in it as forgeries and showed the police reports therein contained showing nothing but forgery.

Dreyfus. He explained that they embodied the theme mostly utilized by police spies in order to dupe the intelligence department and asserted that their information was mostly worthless, untruthful, false or prepared in order to make interesting reading.

SHOWED KEEN INTEREST.

Dreyfus displayed the keenest interest in Picquart's protracted analysis of the dossier, to which the whole audience listened with profound attention. The members of the court-martial and the former ministers of war were equally interested.

Previous to the examination of the secret dossier, Col. Picquart explained how he had acquired the conviction that the dossier was written by Esterhazy and how he ascertained that the anti-Dreyfus proofs were worthless. He began by detailing how he first learned of the existence of Esterhazy's name when he read something about him.

The witness earnestly asserted that the first occasion on which he saw Esterhazy's name was when he read the address of the Petit Bleu. He said he was not acquainted with Esterhazy and never had Esterhazy watched.

Previous to this the utmost efforts had been made to prove the contrary and to show Picquart knew Esterhazy before the discovery of the Petit Bleu.

THE LEAKAGE.

Turning to the leakage at headquarters, the witness described the negotiations of Major Lauth, with the spy Richard Cuiers at Basle, showing how the spy promised information about the leakage and how he, Picquart, was induced to allow Lieutenant Henry to accompany Major Lauth to Basle.

Picquart also described the vague replies of Henry when questioned on the subject of Esterhazy before his departure and the futility of the visit to Basle.

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OUT OF DEATH'S JAWS

Steamer Essex Reaches Norfolk After a Thrilling Experience.

PASSENGERS SUFFERED MUCH

Caught in the Storm, With 30 Passengers and a Valuable Cargo on Board, the Staunch Vessel, Had a Hard Fight for Life.

(By Telegraph.)

NORFOLK, Aug. 18.—The steamer Essex, of the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company, arrived here this evening after a severe fight of over ninety hours with the seas which rolled mountain high and winds which reached hurricane velocity.

She left Savannah, Ga., Monday at 12 o'clock, bound for Baltimore, and met the fury of the gale off Tybee Island.

SEAS SWEEP OVERBOARD. She shipped considerable water and her cargo of general merchandise is damaged. The seas at times submerged her, and according to Captain Dizer, she had a narrow escape.

Her twenty passengers suffered quite severely. She took on a supply of coal and proceeded to Baltimore tonight.

BIG STEAMERS OVERDUE.

Clyde Line Ironclads Not Yet Heard From. Anxiety Concerning the Kansas City.

(By Telegraph.)

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 18.—The Clyde steamer Ironclad, Capt. Kemble, which left New York on Tuesday afternoon, with fifty first cabin passengers, and should have arrived here about 4 o'clock P. M. Thursday, is still overdue. The ship and captain are both staunch and no anxiety is yet felt here.

KANSAS CITY 30 HOURS LATE.

SAVANNAH, GA., Aug. 18.—The steamer Kansas City, reported sailed from New York Tuesday, is thirty hours overdue. At midnight she had not been sighted at quarantine.

CUP CHALLENGER ARRIVES.

The Shamrock Looked Sane and Game as She Passed Sandy Hook.

(By Telegraph.)

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Aug. 18.—The cup challenger Shamrock, in tow, passed the Sandy Hook buoy inward bound at 8 o'clock this morning. She was painted a light green and although not very beautiful in her present kit she looks to be a very saucy craft and may give the Columbia a square fight when properly fitted out.

She is the Lipton's steam yacht Erin, followed close in her wake. She was only fifteen days on her passage, not the thirty days as long as was expected. The Erin towed her about 2,000 miles in light winds and calm while she sailed 1,200 miles unaided.

GURIN STILL HOLDS THE FORT.

He Rejects a Proposition to Surrender, Will Not Submit to Arrest.

(By Telegraph.)

PARIS, Aug. 18.—M. Gurin, devoted tonight to energetically maintain his own propositions and refused to accept those proposed by General Jacquy.

Mr. Gurin's decision not to surrender was delivered after a deputa-tion of the natural defense association waited upon him and informed him of the contents of the semi-official note.

General Jacquy, a M. L. man, Faure, revisionist and anti-Semite, a deputy from Gran, Algeria, had numerous interviews during the day with members of the Chamber of Deputies and also with Premier Waldeck-Rousseau, whereupon General Jacquy submitted his propositions for surrender.

WILL STARVE MONSIEUR OUT.

The government has decided to make no forcible attempt at arresting M. Gurin. His citadel will be closely besieged and he will be starved out.

TWO KILLED IN SAW MILL.

Douglas Shearer and Fred Smith Loro Their Lives; Five Others Injured.

(By Telegraph.)

NORFOLK, VA., Aug. 18.—By an explosion in Hittch's saw mill, near Norfolk, this afternoon, Douglas Shearer, and Fred Smith were killed.

Gus Osborne and Preston Williams were seriously injured and three other men were painfully hurt. The mill was not running today and it is supposed that the engineer let the water get too low.

Judge Willett Talks.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Judge Jos. M. Willett, president of the Bar Association of Alabama, announced tonight that there would be no single representative conference of Democrats favoring a conservative platform in 1900. He said that he was holding daily conferences with Democrats from various sections of the country and that he expected to meet those interested tomorrow and Monday when he hoped to be able to make a public statement.

Town Burned, Perhaps by Incendiary.

(By Telegraph.)

MACON, GA., Aug. 18.—A special to the Telegraph from Rochell, Ga., says: A negro recently threatened to burn up the town because he was sentenced to work on the streets. Last night the town was set on fire and every wooden building except two was destroyed. The newspaper plant was among the number. About ten establishments were destroyed.

The suspect has not been captured.

Eighteen Killed, Sixty Injured.

(By Telegraph.)

LONDON, Aug. 18.—By an explosion today in the Liest colliery, in Glamorganshire, Wales, eighteen persons were killed and sixty others are still in danger.

Y. JACK: ITS ORIGIN

Springs from Bacillus Icteroides, Says the Commission.

MAN AND MONKEY CATCH IT

The Experts do Not Endorse Sanarelli's Theory, But Admit That the Production of a Potent Antiserum is Possible. Text of the Report.

(By Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The report of the commission appointed by the president in 1897 from the Marine Hospital Service staff, to investigate the nature of yellow fever, was today made public by Surgeon General Wyman. The commission was composed of Surgeon Eugene Wadlin and Passed-Assistant Surgeon Geddings, both of them yellow fever experts.

BACILLUS ICTEROIDES DID IT.

The conclusions of the commission are summarized as follows: "First, that the microorganism discovered by Professor Giuseppe Sanarelli, of the University of Bologna, Italy, and by him named 'bacillus icteroides' is the cause of yellow fever."

"Second, that yellow fever is naturally infectious in certain animals, the degree varying with the species, that in some rodents local infection is very quickly followed by blood infection; and that, while in dogs and rabbits there is no evidence of this subsequent invasion of the blood, monkeys react to the infection the same as man."

INFECTION BY RESPIRATION.

"Third, that infection takes place by way of the respiratory tract, the primary colonization in this tract giving rise to the earlier manifestations of the disease."

"Fourth, that in many cases of the disease, probably a majority, a primary infection or colonization in the lungs followed by a secondary infection, or a secondary colonization of this organism in the blood of the patient. This secondary infection may be complicated by the simultaneous passage of other organisms into the blood, or this complication may arise during the last hours of life."

EXCEPTIONAL CASES.

"Fifth, that there is no evidence to support the theory advanced by Prof. Sanarelli that this disease is primarily a septicaemia, inasmuch as cases so occur in which the bacillus icteroides cannot be found in the blood or organs in which it might be deposited there."

"Sixth, that there exists no casual relationship between the bacillus 'x' of Sternburg and this highly infectious disease and that the bacillus 'x' is frequently found in the intestinal contents of normal animals and man as well as in the urine and the bronchial secretion."

"Seventh, that so far as your commission is aware, the bacillus icteroides has never been found in any body other than one infected with yellow fever, and that whatever may be the cultural similarities between this and other microorganisms it is characterized by a specificity which is distinctive."

AS TO ANTISERUM.

"Eighth, that the bacillus icteroides is very susceptible to the influences injurious to bacterial life and that its ready control by the processes of disinfection, chemical and mechanical, is assured."

"Ninth, that the bacillus icteroides produces in vitro, as well as in vivo, a toxin of the most marked potency; and that, from our present knowledge, there exists a reasonable possibility of the ultimate production of an antiserum more potent than that of Prof. Sanarelli."

EXPRESS MESSENGER ARRESTED

George R. Davis, of Richmond, is Charged With Larceny of \$1,000.

(Special to the Daily Press.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—A warrant today was sworn out by the Southern Express Company charging George Robert Davis with larceny of the package containing \$1,000, which mysteriously disappeared from the express car on which Davis traveled between this city and Atlanta.

He is now in jail in default of bonds.

The larceny case will be heard on next Wednesday, when he is to be arraigned on the charge of assault with intent to kill Arthur Baumgarten, which occurred last Wednesday.

His brother from Richmond is now here.

INVESTIGATING OUTRAGES.

White Citizens Have Taken the Mount Mariah Affair in Hand.

(By Telegraph.)

GREENWOOD, S. C., Aug. 18.—Several hundred white men met at Mount Mariah church today to hear a report from the committee appointed to investigate the recent outrages committed on negroes in the Mount Mariah section and elsewhere.

Hon. J. M. Gaines for the committee stated that no effort had been made to excuse or shield any one, but that diligent inquiry had failed to elicit information sufficient to recommend the arrest of any one.

The first case was that of a negro who, it was reported, was organizing a plot against Phoenix and one who it is thought took part in the ambushing last fall. The second was found to be a personal matter between a white man and a negro.

The third was one in which two women were concerned.

The fourth was that of three negro men and grew out of a reported trespass on a white man's crop and so on down the list.

There was only one case for which they could not find a cause and that was the unmerciful beating of Jake Richardson.

Negroes appeared before the meeting to give evidence, but many of them were afraid to tell the names of

the white men who inflicted the punishment.

TOLD HARROWING TALES.

The meeting evidently thought the committee had not been as thorough as it might have been in the investigation and several of the negroes who had been whipped, and who were present, were called for and questioned, first having been pledged protection by the white people by a unanimous rising vote, for any information they might give that would lead to the arrest of at least some of the guilty parties.

The tales they told were harrowing in the extreme, especially in the case of old man Jake Richardson, as he told how they dragged him from a sick bed, beat him, then ravished his wife. No one who looked in his face doubted the truth of his statement, but unfortunately he would not divulge the names of any of his assailants.

WILL ISSUE WARRANTS.

Five other negroes gave evidence against Joe Jones, Jesse Canley, William Wilson and Robert McCaslan, all white men, sufficient to warrant their arrest and the sheriff will execute papers against them at once. All the evidence went to show that there was a dozen or more of the white cappers and still others may be arrested.

ON THE DIAMOND.

HOW THE CLUBS STAND.

Club:	W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	68	34	.667
Boston	65	39	.625
Philadelphia	64	41	.610
Baltimore	61	40	.604
Cincinnati	55	46	.545
St. Louis	57	47	.548
Chicago	52	51	.505
Pittsburgh	52	51	.505
Louisville	45	59	.433
New York	43	55	.439
Washington	36	68	.346
Cleveland	17	88	.162

NEW YORK, 5; CINCINNATI, 4.

R.H.E. New York 10 0 0 0 3 10 X-5 10 2 Cincinnati 10 1 0 0 0 1 1 0-4 10 3 Batteries: Warner and Carrick; Hahn and Pletz.

BREAK EVEN AT BALTIMORE.

R.H.E. Score: FIRST GAME—

Chicago 4 0 0 3 1 1 4 0 0-13 2 1 2 Baltimore 1 2 0 5 2 0 2 0 0-12 14 4 Batteries: Garvin, Taylor, Donahue and Chance; Nops, McGinnity Smith and Robinson.

SECOND GAME—

R.H.E. Score: Chicago 0 2 0 0 0 4-7 2 Baltimore 0 2 0 0 3 0-5 7 1 Called account darkness. Batteries: Callahan and Donahue; Howell and Robinson.

THEY BREAK EVEN.

R.H.E. Score: FIRST GAME—

St. Louis 0 0 0 5 0 2 1 0-8 11 1 Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-5 5 5 Batteries: Young and Criger, Platt, Field and McFarland.

SECOND GAME—

R.H.E. Score: St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0-2 10 0 Philadelphia 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1-3 9 2 Batteries: Sudhoff and Criger; Bernhardt and McFarland and Douglass.

WASHINGTON, 1; PITTSBURG, 2.

R.H.E. Score: Washington 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0-1 4 0 Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0-2 7 3 Batteries: Weyhing and Roach; Sparks and Schriver.

CLEVELAND, 2; BROOKLYN, 4.

R.H.E. Score: Cleveland 0 0 0 0 0 2 0-2 6 2 Brooklyn 1 0 1 1 0 0 1-7 1 1 Batteries: Bates and Sugden; MacJames and Farrell.

BOSTON TAKES TWO.

R.H.E. Score: FIRST GAME—

Boston 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0-5 7 1 Louisville 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0-2 5 4 Batteries: Meekin and Clark; Philippi and Zimmer.

SECOND GAME—

R.H.E. Score: Boston 5 0 0 0 0 1 0 1-7 14 2 Louisville 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 2-10 2 0 Batteries: Sullivan and Clarke; Wilhelm, Woods and Powers.

LOSS OF LIFE FULLY 600.

Town of Red Bay, Island of Andros, Swept Away by the Storm.

(By Telegraph.)

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Aug. 18.—According to a Miami despatch to the Times Union and Citizen, Captain Dillon of the steamer Cocoa, states that the town of Red Bay on the island of Andros, twenty miles southwest of Nassau, was swept away in the recent tropical hurricane and about 300 lives lost.

An eye witness of the storm estimated the loss of life on the island was fully 600. Scattered through the wreck of houses at Red Bay after